The Examiner.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF POLITICS, LITERATURE AND NEWS.

"This is true Liberty, when Freeborn Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."---Euripides.

VOL. XVI. } CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, JULY 30, 1866. { NO. 38

LONDON HOUSE!

Established 1820.

1866 SPRING GOODS! 1866

THE Subscribers have now completed their Importations for the Season, per Ships *Undine, L. C. Owen, Lotus, Lillie, Edwin & Lizzie, Ariadne*, and Brigt. *Helen Davies*.

Wholesale and Retail at their usual low prices.

Hhds. and Tierces Bright SUGAR,	Bales Carpe's & Woolens
Hhds. Muscovado MOLASSES,	" Striped and Check Shirtings,
Crates Earthenware,	" Bagging,
Chests and half chests prime Congou TEA,	" 3 and 4 bushel Grain Sacks,
Cases Rubber Boots and Shoes,	Packages assorted Paints,
Cases Ready-made Clothing and Rubber Coats	Hhds. Paint Oil,
Cases Millinery,	Casks assorted Cutlery,
" Haberdashery,	Bundles Spring, Cast and Blister Steel,
" Silks and Ribbons,	Tons assorted Bar Iron,
" Linnen Drapery,	Pieces Plough Metal,
" Hosiery,	Packages Nails & Spikes
" Gloves,	" Ironmongery,
" Shawls and Mantles,	Sides Sole LEATHER,
" Townsend's HATS and CAPS,	Barrels Currants, Crushed Sugar, Flour, Epsom Salts, Cudbear, Ginger;
" Floor Cloths,	Casks Baking Soda;
Bales Cloths,	Kegs Mustard, Powder;
" White and Coloured Cotton Warp,	Boxes Tobacco, Raisins, Soap, Lozenges,
" Printed, Unbleached and White Calicoes.	Glass; Bags Pepper, Rice; Coils Maunilla Rope, &c., &c.

G. & S. DAVIES.

Charlottetown, June 4, 1866.

WHOLESALE!

BY the RECENT ARRIVALS from EUROPE the Subscriber has completed his

Spring Importations,

comprising a very General Assortment of—

DRY GOODS,	GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,	BRANDIES,
IRON,	WINES,
STEEL,	IRISH WHISKEY,
SHIP CHANDLERY,	SCOTCH WHISKEY,
SADDLERY,	HOLLANDS GIN,
GLASSWARE,	OLD TOM,
PAINTS,	ALCOHOL,
OILS,	DEMERARA SPIRITS,
SCHOOL BOOKS,	OLD JAMAICA RUM,
STATIONARY,	LONDON STOUT,
SMALL WARE,	" PALE ALE,
CONFECTIONARY,	DUBLIN PORTER,
&c. &c.	&c.

which is offered WHOLESALE, by the Bale, Package or Piece, at small advance on costs and charges.

DANIEL BRENAN.

May 21, 1866. 3m

Prince Edward Island

BOOT & SHOE FACTORY,

South Side Queen Square

THE Subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally that his Warerooms are now well filled with all kinds of goods in his line, suitable for the season, which have been manufactured with great care, and of the best material, with a due regard to sizes, and which will be offered to wholesale buyers on the most favourable terms, and at such prices as cannot fail to insure quick sales.

He particularly invites the attention of the Citizens of Charlottetown and vicinity to the Stock now on sale in the Retail Department, which, for quality and price, cannot fail to please.

This is the only Establishment in the City where you can get a good Boot, a Good Fitting and Fashionable Boot, CHEAP.

Call and examine the Stock before purchasing elsewhere, when you will find the most fashionable and cheapest stock of BOOTS and SHOES, &c. ever offered in this City.

ALSO,

Ladies,' Gentlemen's, Misses' Boys' and Children's

India Rubber Over Shoes.

for sale at unprecedented low prices.

GEORGE NICOLL.

June 25, 1866.

1866 Spring Goods. 1866

THE Subscriber has now completed his Importations for the Season, per Ships "Lotis" and "Ariadne" from BRITAIN, consisting of

Black Broad Cloths and Doeskins, Fancy Coatings and Scotch Tweed Trowserings, Ready-made Cloathing, Hats and Caps, Gloves, Scarfs, Ties, Braces, Grey and White Cottons, Sheetings, Checked Shirtings, Printed Cottons, Ginghams, Jeans, Osnaburgs, Baggings, Tickings, Cotton Warp, White Red and Blue (waranted superior quality) White and Scarlet Flannels, Shawls, Parasols, Hats, Bonnet Shapes, Ribbons, Falls, White and Coloured Hose, Hoop Skirts.

And a general assortment of

Seasonable Goods.

Chests Choice Congo TEA, Sugar, Molasses, Liverpool Soap, Glass, Nails, Sole Leather, &c.

W. H. WILSON.

McIsaac's Old Stand.

Queen Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

June 11, 1866. h isl pat 6in

Flour, Flour, Flour.

SUPERFINE FLOUR,
Extra State DO.

Just Received, and for Sale at lowest Market Price, by

WELLS & MACDONALD,
Sydney Street, Charlottetown.

June 11, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to inform the citizens of Charlottetown, and the public generally, that he has RE-OPENED his

Tailoring Establishment

on QUEEN STREET, two doors west of T. Des Brisay's; and solicits—while gratefully acknowledging past favors—a return of that public patronage which was formerly so generously and extensively conferred upon him.

Having acquired a thoroughly correct knowledge of the Cutting Department, on a purely geometrical principle, together with many years' successful practice, he is prepared to compete, for superiority, with any of his profession in this Colony.

Having also selected Mr JOHN CHRISTIAN, whose name is proverbial for superior workmanship, as his Parnter, he guarantees the Firm of "McLEOD & CHRISTIAN" to give every satisfaction.

Orders from the country promptly attended to.

JAMES McLEOD.

Ch'town, June 18, 1866. tf

Old King Coal Again.

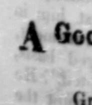
AS the best time is now arriving for laying in COAL, the subscriber will respectfully attend to all orders for SYDNEY and PICTOU, large and small of the choicest kinds, on the most satisfactory terms.

H. A. BENNET, Broker.

Corner of Queen and Water Streets, }
Ch'town, 2nd July, 1866. }

(all city papers 1in)

TO LET.



ALL that pleasantly situated Shop, Dwelling House and Premises, lately occupied by ROBERT HUTCHINSON, Esquire, deceased, situated on Pownal Street, well known as an excellent Stand for Business. For Terms, apply to

JAMES D. MASON.

Charlottetown, May 14, 1866. tf

Wanted,

A Good Vest and Pant Maker,

Apply to

W. H. WELDON, Tailor,
Grafton st., opposite Temperance Hall.

Charlottetown, July 9th, 1866.

DELANY & BYRNE

QUEEN STREET,

Opposite Hon. D. Brenan's,

HAVE RECEIVED, per *Undine, Lotus*, and other arrivals,

A Large Stock

OF

Spring & Summer

DRY GOODS,

HATS & CAPS,

***Boots* and *Shoes*,**

Groceries, &c. &c.

which they will sell at less than the usual ra'es for Cash.

They are now opening a large assortment of

HOOP SKIRTS,

in all sizes, which they will sell at a very small advance on Cost.

Ch'town, June 4th, 1866. hld isl pat

SPRING GOODS.

By the "Undine."

I HAVE received a portion of my SPRING STOCK, consisting of—

22 Tons BAR IRON,
2 do THIMBLE "
¾ do HOOP "
21 do BOLE SHEET "
44 do STEEL "
165 Bags NAILS,
1 Cask ZINC,
2 do BOLTS & NUTS,
1 do SCREWS,
16 Boxes TIN,
4 Smiths' BELLOWS,
3 ANVILS,
1 Cask GLUE,
6 do Shelf HARDWARE,
92 Boxes GLASS,
12 Drums VARNISH.

Remainder of Stock to arrive per *ARIADNE* and *EDWIN & LIZZIE*.

W. E. DAWSON.

May 21.

MANNY'S COMBINED MOWING AND Reaping Machines.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

THE Subscriber has JUST RECEIVED, ex Steamer *Commerce* and *Alhambra* from BOSTON, a GENERAL SUPPLY of those celebrated

Manny's Mowing and Reaping Machines and Hay Rakes,

now so generally used by our Island Farmers that it is needless to say anything in their favour

They will be sold low for CASH or approved Notes, by the following:—

R. J. CLARKE, General Agent for the Southern District, where the Machines can be had of his Agents—

Hon. A. A. McDonald, Georgetown.
Mr. T. Annear, Montague Bridge.

or the Subscriber, R. J. Clarke, at Orwell Cheap Store.

H. C. Green, Esq., Summerside, for the Western District.

Or of the Proprietor in Charlottetown,

ASAHEL BOOTH.

Charlottetown, July 9, 1866. isl rw.

CHEAPEST GOODS

IN MARKET ARE AT THE

"European Exchange."

100 Pieces GREY CALICO, | 50 pieces REGATTA
50 do White DO. | SHIRTING,

will be sold at a Bargain.

P. W. HYNDMAN.

At EUROPEAN EXCHANGE,

50 chests TEA, very superior, at small advance on cost.

P. W. HYNDMAN.

Merchants and Traders

will find it very much to their advantage to purchase at the

"European Exchange."

P. W. HYNDMAN.

MID-SUMMER TRIP.

To arrive per L. C. OWEN, 50 Pieces FANCY Prints. Per UNDINE, 8 Crates EARTHENWARE.

P. W. HYNDMAN.

July 16, 1866.

FROM NEW YORK.

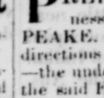
THE Schooner "NASSAU" will leave NEW YORK for CHARLOTTETOWN, on or about 1st AUGUST next, should sufficient FREIGHT offer for this Port.

Apply to Messrs. R. BUCK & Co. 29, South Street, NEW YORK; or to

R. W. BRECKEN.

Ch'town, July 9, 1866.

FROM BOSTON DIRECT.



THE Brigantine *Two Brothers*, ROBERT PAUL, Master, will leave BOSTON direct for CHARLOTTETOWN, on or about the 25th JULY inst. For Freight, apply to

SILAS PRICE & CO.
Commercial Street, Boston.

July 16, 1866.

NOTICE.

PREPARATORY to closing the business of the Estate of the late JAMES PEAKE, Esquire, deceased in accordance with the directions contained in his last Will and Testament—the undersigned request all persons indebted to the said Estate to make immediate payment, otherwise legal proceedings will be taken to enforce the same.

B. L. A. PEAKE,
D. HODGSON,
JAMES PEAKE.
Surviving Trustees & Executors.

Notice to the Tenants of the Rev. John MacDonald.

I HAVE been appointed Agent to the Rev. JOHN MacDONALD, and all rents due him must be paid to me at my office in Charlottetown.

EDWARD J. HODGSON.

Charlottetown, 2nd July, 1866. h 2m

London and Paris

HALF-YEARLY AND MONTHLY FASHIONS.

THE Subscriber is prepared to cut all Garments by the best and most improved ENGLISH and FRENCH Systems, and will warrant them to fit.

—Also—

Lady's Riding Habits, Spanish or Circular Cloaks, Half-Circle and Three-quarter Circle do., Lady's Paletots, Loose Paletots or Sleeved Cloaks, and fashionable Suits for Children.

Executed with Neatness and Dispatch,

WILLIAM J. GRIFFIN, Tailor.

Charlottetown, May 14, 1866. 3m

Painting, Paper - Hanging AND Whitewashing,

BY

E. D. STAIR.

February 26, 1866.

Valuable Freehold Property FOR SALE.

TO be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Colonial Building, in Charlottetown, on FRIDAY, the twenty-fourth day of AUGUST next, (A. D. 1866) at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Deed of Release by way of Mortgage, bearing date the first day of April, A. D. 1857, and made between WILLIAM C. TROWAN, of Charlottetown, aforesaid, Cordwainer, and EMMA TROWAN, his wife, of the one part, and HENRY ALLEN JOHNSON, of the same place, Doctor of Medicine, of the other part: All the Right, Title and Freehold Interest of the said WILLIAM C. TROWAN, and EMMA TROWAN, his wife, in and to all that Piece or Parcel of Ground situate in Charlottetown aforesaid, bounded as follows, that is to say: On the North by a front of thirty-three feet on Kent street, on the East by a lane extending at a right angle to said street southwardly along the westward boundary of a Plot of ground in the occupation of Robert Percival, for the distance of sixty-four feet; on the South by a parallel line to said Street extending westwardly thirty-two feet; and on the West by a right angle westwardly one foot, thence at a right angle northwardly thirty-eight feet to the said street, and forming part of Town Lots Numbers Ninety and Ninety-one, in the Third Hundred of Lots in the said Town. And also in and to all that other Piece or Parce of Ground situate in Charlottetown aforesaid, fronting on the north side of a street (known as "Clark Street") recently opened out from Prince street to Hillsborough street, commencing at a distance of eighty feet six inches from said Prince street, and extending eastwardly along said Clark street thirty-two feet nine inches, and running backwards therefrom by lines nearly parallel for the distance of thirty-six feet, and being thirty-three feet six inches in length in the rear, bounded on the west by land, the property of George Clark, and Rebecca Jane Clark, his wife, on the east by land in possession of Robert Percival on the north by the land in possession of William C. Trowan, as above described, and on the south by said Clark street, the said last described piece of ground being situate partly in Town Lot Number Ninety and partly in Town Lot Number Ninety-one, in the Third hundred of Town Lots aforesaid, together with all Houses, Out-Houses, Buildings and Appurtenances upon the said several pieces of ground erected or thereunto belonging.

For Terms and other particulars apply at the office of George Alley, Esq., Attorney at Law, Water Street, Charlottetown.

Dated this 25th day of June, A. D. 1866.

HENRY ALLEN JOHNSON.

GEORGE ALLEY, }
Solicitor. }

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership for several years existing between the undersigned, under the style and firm of LAIRD & HARVIE, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All parties indebted to the late Firm will please make immediate payment at the Old Stand; and all persons having claims against the said Firm are requested to present them for settlement.

DAVID LAIRD,
HENRY AUGUSTUS HARVIE.

Charlottetown, June 30, 1866. iw [July 2.

HENRY A. HARVIE,

BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,

Dealer in Hardware, Fancy Goods, &c

BEGS leave most respectfully to announce to his many friends in town and country, and the public generally, that he has removed (with one-half of the Stock of the late Firm of LAIRD & HARVIE) from the Old Stand, Queen Square, to his

New Stand, Queen Street,

recently occupied by Mr. BELL and directly opposite the Store of Wm. McGILL, Esq.

Having had sixteen years practical experience in the above line of business, and having REFILLED HIS ESTABLISHMENT, and intending to do business as much as possible on the

CASH SYSTEM

is prepared to supply wholesale and retail customers on the very best terms possible.

MR. HARVIE embraces this opportunity of thanking those friends, and the public generally, who have so kindly patronized him while in connexion with the late Firm of LAIRD & HARVIE.

HARVIE'S BOOK STORE, Queen street.

Charlottetown, July 2nd, 1866. tf

King Square House.

AT the above Establishment will be found a FULL ASSORTMENT of

Fresh and Seasonable Goods,

to which the attention of Purchasers is respectfully invited. Special attention is called to a choice lot of

SUMMER TWEEDS.

The above are offered at our usual Moderate Rates.

BEER & SONS.

Ch'town, June 18, 1866. 6w

By Recent Arrivals FROM GREAT BRITAIN,

The British Warehouse,

QUEEN SQUARE,

HAVE COMPLETED their IMPORTATIONS for the

Spring Season of 1866.

Thankful to our Customers and the Public in general for past favors, we now solicit a continuance of the same, feeling assured that they will realize for their money as good value as can be had in the City.

☞ 1 Case LADIES' HATS daily expected.

W. & A. BROWN.

June 25, 1866.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale that valuable Property, formerly owned by Mr Robert Haszard, containing 60 acres of Land—fronting on the North River and adjoining "Upton." On the premises are a new House and Barn. The facilities for shipping Produce at the North River Bridge, and the extensive Mussel Beds which lie directly in front of this Farm, render it a most desirable Property.

Also,

That very valuable Freehold FARM, known as Schurman Point Farm,—distant about a mile and a half, in a direct line, from Summerside—containing 106 acres, and having a frontage of over a mile on Bedeque Bay and Wilmot Creek. About 40 acres are cleared and in a high state of cultivation; the remainder is covered with a fine growth of hard and soft wood. Terms easy—apply to

JAMES C. POPE.

Ch'town, 7th May, 1866. isl pat s j

REWARD.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
Charlottetown, 6th July, 1866.

WHEREAS some evil disposed person or persons did, on the night of THURSDAY last, or early this morning, wilfully and maliciously deface the front of the premises of WILLIAM DODD, Esquire, in Queen Street, by smearing the same with coal tar; these are to offer a REWARD of

TEN POUNDS

to any person who will give such information as shall lead to the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who have been guilty of the same.

T. H. HAVILAND, Mayor.

I hereby offer a further REWARD of TEN POUNDS, upon the apprehension and conviction of the party or parties who have been guilty of the foregoing wilful and malicious offence.

WILLIAM DODD.

NOTICE.

PERSONS wishing to cross over to Southport, to attend the CHURCH SERVICE on Sunday afternoon, can have Season Tickets for 2s 6d each. Apply to Mr. WELSH, on board the Boat.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THE DEFENCE QUESTION.

Hon Mr. HAVILAND (*continued*.) As to telegrams, though they may not be altogether true, yet it is certain that whatever is untrue in them is manufactured to suit the tas'e of the day; and they are, therefore, cogent evidence of the existence of a strong feeling in favor of an organization, the object of which is to humble the British Lion in the dust. I believe this feeling is very prevalent in the United States, in consequence of a belief there entertasned that, during their civil war, our feelings were in favor of the South. I believe, however, that Great Britain observed the strictest neutrality between the belligerents, and that in England the North had quite as much influence as the South. There was one great blot upon the South; and that was slavery; a blot, to wipe out which from her escutcheon, Great Britain had sacrificed £20,000,000 sterling. John Bull, however, as he has always done, and always will do, sympathized with the weaker of the contending parties. The North proposed nothing but war to the knife; and they now wink at the nefarious designs of the Fenians upon Canada and the rest of British America, in the vain hope that those most villanous and licentious bandits may be able to overthrow and trample upon our free and glorious institutions, and that they, upon their ruins, will be able to establish their own dominion and Republican principles. If we, the peoples of these Provinces, however, believe, as I feel certain we do, that our free monarchical institutions are, in all respects, superior to those of Republican America, let us buckle on our armour, prepare ourselves fully for the conflict; and, should it come, it will be seen by all the world that "the flag which has braved a thousand years the battle and breeze" is not doomed to fall before the Stars and Stripes. The hon. and learned gentleman then drew a comparison between the amount of existing taxation, per head, of the populations of England, Canada, the United States, and Prince Edward Island, for the purpose of shewing how lightly the people of Great Britain and her American Colonies are taxed, as compared, in that respect, with the people of the United States; and shewed even in a mercenary point of view, how disadvantageous annexation to the States would be to us. Then, adverting to the conflicts which may, in all probability, take place between our fishermen and those of the States, he expressed a confident belief that our fishing interests would receive ample protection from the British Navy; and doubted not that, to the fullest extent, we would receive protection, from the same power, against either a Fenian invasion, or an invasion from the United States. We, in this Island, know nothing of the horrors of war. Our homesteads are as yet unconsumed; our hearth-stones as yet uncrimsoned with our blood; and the virtue of our mothers, our wives, our sisters, and our daughters as yet undefiled. But should the marauders once set their feet upon our shores, how soon might all that be reversed, how soon might our homesteads be given to the devouring flames—the fires upon our hearths be quenched with our own blood—and the chastity of our women, (without which we cannot boast of our manhood) be violated! Hon. members may smile, and may estimate the apprehensions and crisis of which I have spoken as merely affording subject matter and a fit opportunity for making a speech; but, I tell them that all the calamities of which I have spoken may soon be stern realities, unless we shall be found fully prepared to encounter and repel the ruthless marauders In the British Parliament—in the House of Lords, by Earl Russell—in the House of Commons, by Mr. Gladstone, and even by Sir John Grey, a friend of the late Smith O'Brien's in 1843, the same view which I have taken has been fully expressed. Those gentlemen have truly said of the Fenians, that they are influenced by no love of Ireland—that they entertain no desire to redress her grivances—and that they are only associated and incited by the hopes of rapine, pillage, and rape. The hon and learned gentleman then, adverting to the late civil war in the States, spoke admiringly of the courage and perseverance with which the South maintained the unequal struggle,—of the courage and endurance of the hardships of the thousands among them who had been reared and trained in habits of luxurious ease—and of the sacrifices and sufferings so nobly made and endured by their ladies in the cause of what they believed to be that of liberty and independence. And, said he, shall we—the peoples of these Provinces, now amounting to four millions—shall we, without a struggle, resign our freedom and those rights and privileges which cost our ancestors so much, and, as fatalists, bow our necks to the yoke? We have a territory greater than the whole of the United States, and equally fertile with them, and our freedom is as great, or rather greater than that enjoyed by any other country in the world. We shall be backed by the whole power of Great Britain; by her army, and by her navy, which has never yet been worsted in fair conflict. Neither the Fenians nor the people of the United States, let us be assured, therefore, will be able to ride rough shod over us or to drive monarchical institutions from the Continent of America. The hon. and learned gentleman's motion, which had been seconded by the Hon. Mr Warburton, was then put and agreed to unanimously.

HOUSE IN COMMITTEE ON SUPPLY. MR. McLENNAN in the Chair.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND, observing that it was not necessary that he shou d then make a second speech, moved the Resolution, previously read by him, and above given.

Hon Mr. COLES. Although the Fenian organization professed to have nothing in view but the redressing of the wrongs of Ireland, the wre-ting of that country from the rule of Great Britain, and its erection into an independent Republic, he believed no good or truly patriotic Irishman put any faith in their professions to that end, or thought that the correction of Ireland's grievances could be effected by any other than constitutional means. I do not believe that the majority of the Irish resident in the United States or in the British American Colonies are Fenians, or even tainted with the principles of Fenianism. And but a very small portion of the Irish at home were members of the organization, or had faith in its promises and protestations Wherever Fenians were found, they were the me e villains and scum of society. The sinews and b'ood of Ireland—its wealth and intelligence—stood aloof from them. The morality and religion of Ireland shrunk from, contemned and abhorred them. Such of them as were in the Northern States were men who had enlisted and served in the Federal armies against the South. They had expected to be rewarded by free grants of the lands of the conquered Confederates; but the President will not allow a general scramble for those lands, holding that the Southerners, though they had rebelled, are still citizens of the United States, and will not allow their properties to be confi-cated. These mercenary cut-throats, thus finding that they will not be allowed to plund r the conquered Confederates, and having by the license of war, been confirmed in every evil habit and propensity, are quite ready to turn their steps and carry their arms in any direction in which there seems to them to be a pro-pect of rapine and plunder; and, hence, they have cast their eyes upon the cities and villages of Canada as likely to afford them an easy conquest and a rich and abundant booty; but, he trusted, that should they attempt the invasion of that country, or of any other portion of British America, they would meet with nothing but disasters and discomfiture. The hon. gentleman then alluded to the War of Independence, and observed that, had not the British Government, in a most arbitrary, unjust, and unconstitutional manner, attempted to levy taxes upon the people of the Plantations, as what are now the United States were then called, those territories would have been parts and parcels of Great Britain to this day. He then expatiated upon the superiority of British Institutions over those of Republican America, and declared that our attachment to the Mother Country was cemented, and our loyalty to the British Crown secured, by our full enjoyment of all the rights and privileges of British freemen, bestowed upon us by the concession of Responsible Government, under which the people themselves must be the veritable rulers. It is this, said he, which causes the veneration of the people for the Throne, and their high esteem of our beloved Queen It behoves us, at the present crisis, to throw off all party feelings, and to show by the liberality of our vote that we desire nothing so much as the maintenance and perpetuation of our connexion with the Mother Country, and the preservation of those rights and liberties which we enjoy under the free Constitution which she has granted to us. On this subject, so far as the Opposition are concerned, we will shew that we have but one feeling with the Government side of the House. The Resolution may not be acted upon, for the danger which has called it forth may pass away. It will, however, remain in force, and should a necessity for carrying it into practice really arrive—although I trust it will not—the Government will be fully justified in giving it effect. We in the Opposition are willing to place all needful means at their disposal; but we trust they will not make a wasteful or lavish expenditure of them. We do not presume to dictate to them; but leave them to act upon the Resolution as they may think for the best.

Hon. Mr. LONGWORTH, after expressing the great satisfaction which he had had in listening to the speech by which the Resolution under consideration had been introduced by the Hon. the Solicitor General, and especially those by which it had been supported, on the Opposition side of the House, by the Honbls. Messrs Warburton, Hensley, and Coles, said, In considering the matter, he believed not one member of the House would have the hard hood to disapprove or dissent from the sentiments which had been ennunciated by those hon. gentlemen. The sentiments ennunciated by the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition would, he believed meet with a hearty response, not only in the Legislature, but throughout the whole country. The contrast which he had drawn between the Constitution and Government of the United States and those of Great Britain, was masterly and just, shewing, that whilst in the former the President was at perfect liberty to choose his Executive from among his own personal friends, without any regard to the will of the people as expressed by their legislative representatives, the Sovereign of Great Britain could only take for her Ministers such men as, with respect to their political principles, had the approbation, and would consequently have the support, of a majority of the people's parliamentary representatives; thus clearly shewing that, whilst in the United States their chief magistrate was clothed with arbitrary power, the Sovereign of Great Britain was controlled in her highest and most important prerogative—the choice of her Cabinet—by the will of the people. And very justly, too, and forcibly, had he shewn that the strongest tie by which we are bound in our loyalty to the British Crown, is our full enjoyment of all the political freedom and privileges of the freemen of Great Britrin. Even here, in little Prince Edward Island, it is the voice of the people which alone can make, or unmake, an Administration; and, in our connection with the Mother Country, and under her protection, we enjoy the highest moral and political freedom that man is capable of experiencing in this sublunary state. Shall we not, then, most willingly adopt every precautionary means, by which we may be enabled to do our duty under the British Flag and maintain the honor of the British Crown? The Constitution of the United States is a written Constitution. It cannot, therefore, be made to yield to the changing will of the people; and attempts to carry it out bring the President into collision with the Congress. The British Constitution is not a written Constitution; and, therefore, admits of gradual innovations, changes, and improvements, according to the change of events and circumstances, and the changing and growing wants and wishes of the prople. It is true the Queen holds the reins of Government; but she cannot tighten or relax them in virtue of written records but only in compliance with the will of the people. Our present object is the placing of the whole of our revenues at the disposal of the Executive, that, by a due use thereof, we may be put in a position, by the power of arms, aided by Great Britain, to repel any attacks, which may be made, either by Fenian marauders, or by any other enemies to the power of Great Britain, upon our rights, privileges, and immunities, and be able, in retaining them, and continuing a part and parcel of the British Empire, to transmit those rights, privileges, and immunities unimpaired to our children and our children's children. Such a vote as we have it in contemplation to make, will undoubtedly confer upon the Executive a power so unlimited and arbitrary as must put to the test their wisdom, patriotism, and integrity, in the strongest light and the most public manner. Much, indeed, of vital importance to the well-being of the Colony will depend upon the manner in which they discharge the great and trying confidence, which, by that vote, will be reposed in them; but the knowledge of their accountability to the people will be a sufficient guaranty for their expending the money placed at their disposal in the most useful and careful manner other Colonies have taken precisely the same course; and were we unwilling to do so, we would, indeed, be most unworthy of the privileges and blessings we enjoy—unworthy, indeed, of being ranked among the loyal Colonies of Great Britain. The Fenian Brotherhood of the United States, as the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition has very truly observed, consist chiefly of disbanded Federal soldiers, who, disappointed in their expectations of obtaining free grants of the territories of the conquered Confederates of the South, are now prepared for any and every course of rapine, carnage, and sen-uality. It is not, indeed, very likely that any strong body of them will attack Prince Edward Island; but it is very probable that small parties of them getting well armed on board American fishing vessels, may land upon our shores for purposes of rapine and plunder; and, therefore, as respects the outports and shores of the Island—not knowing where they may attempt piratical landings—it will be an especial duty of the Executive to take such precautions, for their defence, by means of the enrolment and arming of Volunteers and the regular embodiment of the Militia, as may be sufficient to impart to the people so located a sense of protection and security. It may also be necessary to provide for the protection of the capital; and the so doing would doubtless occasion a very serious ou'lay of public money. It is not for me to say what works it would be necessary to construct for that purpose; but should they be resolved upon, they would be undertaken only with the advice and under the direction of experienced military men They could not be prescribed by the Legislature; and the best way would be to put confidence in the Government, who would, he felt confident, not expend upon the object, great as it was—the preservation of the lives, property, and wealth of Charlottetown—one sixpence more than prudence and efficiency demanded. I do not believe that it will be found necessary to expend all that may be placed at the free disposal of the Government; but, when we reflect that the object is to prevent the desecration of all we hold dear, the destruction and seizure of our property, the overthrow of our Constitution, and the annihilation of our dearest rights and privileges; surely not one amongst us will hesitate to authorize the Government to expend, if it be found necessary to do so, every farthing in the Treasury to accomplish it.

Hon. the SPEAKER. When, by the choice of the House, I was promoted to this Chair, it was not my intention to take any part in the discussions of the House. But, by the present crisis, I feel myself released from that self-imposed obligation, and justified in standing forward to give utterance to my sentiments concerning the danger with which we are threatened, as freely as any hon. member on the floor of the House can properly claim to do. The enemy by which we are threatened to be assailed is not one prepared to carry on war according to the rules of warfare recognized and observed by civilized nations. It is not a regular national army; but a union of bands of cutthroats and marauders, composed of the outscourings of the earth. The men who constitute what is styled the Fenian Brotherhood, are men who enlisted in the Federal armies, not as having any national, or patriotic, or honorable interest in the civil struggle, but as the merest mercenaries, whose only objects were pay and plunder, and indulgence in the bestial and horrid licentiousness which are ever the hellish concomitants of war. These scoundrels now disbanded, and bent upon nothing but murder, plunder, and sensuality of the most revolting character, are the enemy to whom we are to be opposed Were they a common enemy, would we not prepare to encounter them in defence of our Island homes, our constitution, our laws, and our liberties? But, when threatened by bands of the most atrocious marauders, fiends rather than men, who acknowledge no ties, who regard no laws, divine or human; and by whom, were they unopposed or successful, our altars would be desecrated, the sancties of our homes violated, our properties seized or destroyed, and our laws, rights and liberties trampled in the dust—shall we not most willingly, most gladly, for the defence and preservation of all these, place our whole revenue, all our resources, aye every farthing we have in the treasury at the free disposal of the Government? It is said some will say "If the public money is to be thus expended what will become of our roads and bridges? How are they to be made or repaired?" What! will any one put a consideration of roads and bridges in competition with that of our dearest and most sacred connexions, and regard them as of more consequence than the preservation of our freedom and independence? Shall we, as the most grovelling of men, forego all consideration of our domestic happiness, of our political freedom and unsurpassed privileges, lest, through our devotion of our pecuniary means for their preservation, our roads and our bridges should get out of order and repair? What! instead of expending our revenue for our own defence, are we to lay it out in making or repairing roads and bridges for the convenience of invading and murderous Fenians? No! for the sake of whatever is dear to us, for the sake of civilization, for the sake of the world, let us make every preparation in our power to withstand the murderous rapacious, and licentious raids by which we are threatened! Talk of Tories and Liberals! Let all consideration of such distinctions cease. A very liberal man, indeed, he would be who would not be willing that we should make due preparations for the resistance of such an enemy! My hon. Colleague (Hon. Sol. General) has made a speech on this question which might move a heart of stone, and rouse to arms, in the cause of liberty against licentious tyranny, the most lifeless lout, the dullest coward. The people of Prince Edward Island are but a small community, and it may be said, "What can they do against bands of men, well accoutered, trained and inured to war?" But let us refer to history and we shall there see what a handful of brave men, inspired by the love of liberty, did against invading armies, the most powerful and numerous ever assembled. At the pass of Thermopylæ, the Spartan Leonidas, with a body of only three hundred of his countrymen, withstood the passage of Xerxes at the head of an army of 100,000 men, If united and combined, few as we are, had we the sinews of war, we would be able to thrash the whole of the murderous and licentious raiders. In the conflict, our Islanders would evidence the sublime motives by which patriotic souls are moved. If one amongst us were found unwilling to fight in such a cause, I would say to him in the words of Burns,

> "Traitor, coward, turn and flee!"

Britain is but a small country; but small though she is, she has kept the whole world at bay. By her commercial enterprise and her bravery, she has acquired foreign possessions, so extended and remote, that the sun never sets upon her dominions; and such is her love of freedom, that wherever she rules, there has she planted and nourished the tree of liberty. All that brother Jonathan can boast of, he has derived from Great Britain; and better would it have been for him, had he been satisfied, instead of setting up for himself, to remain under her protection, and hold on by her apron strings for a hundred years longer. I would not be surprised should we be invaded by the Fenians, if the Yankees were, at the same time, to take us in flank. However, when the note of danger is sounded, we shall not, I am certain, experience any lack of men to go to the front. That there are symptoms of danger, and that it is, therefore, our duty to take due precautions against it, we must all admit. But even were there no symptoms of immediate danger, such is the uncertainty of the times, that a mere desire to be prepared for it will urge us to use our best endeavours to put both our Volunteers and our Militia upon the best footing, and to take care that they shall be reorganized with due regard to modern and reformed military regulations and tactics. Its being known that we are prepared to defend ourselves, may render attack improbable, if not impossible. The hearts of our ancestors beat in our breasts; and that any Fenian raiders, or other depredating invaders would soon learn to their cost, were they to put us to the proof. I would sooner cover the ground on which I now stand with my dead body than allow one Fenian to pass by me, in his murderous and sacrilegious career. I support the Resolution submitted by my hon. colleague with my whole heart.

Hon. Col. GRAY. Mr. Chairman, so much has been said about the Constitution that I need not touch upon it, but I intend to confine myself to a few practical points connected with our present necessitous condition—and I will repeat that, although the present clouds which obscure our sun may pass, yet we ought to take a salutary lesson from what is now upon us. For upwards of twelve years, during my residence here, I have never failed to raise my voice in warning tones, but I have ever found such a disposition to treat all idea of the necessity of defensive preparations with indifference that even up to last year, I felt that no government could face the people with the taxation requisite, in the state of supineness we appeared resolved to remain in; but now, at length, when the wolf is at the door, when his portentous howlings are heard in our midst, I assume that no class among us can say, to use a hackneyed quotation, "the time has not arrived," when our militia must be organized and kept prepared for the worst. We pay a heavy tax to insure our houses from fire, the same for various other contingencies, why then should any people object to the tax of a few shillings per head to ensure the protection afforded by a united people with arms in their hands, ready to defend our houses, our cattle, and greatest of all, the honor of our women, from a ruthless foe?I say ruthless, because although, I have no doubt, many of the Fenian leaders are men of education and not wanting in those characteristics which distinguish civilized from barbarous warfare, yet we must always bear in mind that the leaders of an armed force are not at all times capable of restraining them; even among our regular armies this is too often the case, witness Sir John Moore's retreat from Madrid, and Lord Wellington's army at Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz; also, I recollect the horrors perpetrated by the armed force I myself served in, in India, at the taking of Istalif. If then our regular forces cannot be restrained, what hold can be had on such desperadoes as compose much of the Fenian levies—Germans, Poles, Italians and the most reckless of our own country? I say we have no ordinary foe to deal with, and besides the outrages to which we may personally be subjected, let our people only consider the losses we may have from the firebrand applied, as it often is, out of brutal pastime. I have myself seen a little of this, I have seen a fine colony totally ruined, and, after a three months' incursion of the enemy, not a house left standing on a line of frontier for one hundred miles. I can speak confidently on this point, for, as President of a Court of claims appointed by the Governor to grant compensation to the most deserving objects, I paid out of the Military Chest eighty-seven thousand pounds as a poor help to those who had lost three times the amount; for of course we could not reimburse losses beyond half or a quarter the value. If such be the ruin incurred in one Colony, what may be our lot if a couple of privateers run into the harbour of this town, send their boats ashore, manned and armed, and levy upon the town? Suppose the money in the Banks to be hidden, they will seize the directors and torture them into confession of where the specie is: they may also demand a contribution from the Merchants of a hundred thousand dollars, or failing this, plunder all the stores, press the Truckmen to load their vessels, and fire the Town on their retreat. Will hon. members then shrink from the duty we owe our several constituencies and refuse to incur the expenditure necessary? But after all the expense is not very great, it is trifling compared with the magnitude of the interests involved—the first outlay for rifles will not be a continous one, it is like building a house; and when the Militia are once organized there will not be a very large annual sum for their maintenance, required—at all events though it may large to some, it is not so, compared with the paramount importance of the object. I will take our population at eighty thousand: this will give us sixteen thousand men capable of bearing arms; but I assume the Militia will be divided into two or more classes; say then ten thousand service men and six thousand reserve. To arm the first will cost more than fifty thousand pounds for rifles, and, have no doubt if properly managed, contractors would furnish belts and accoutrements for thirty shillings: this would be fifteen thousand pounds, or sixty-five thousand pounds in all; but even the half of this might suffice at first. After providing arms, there must necessarily be incurred certain annual outlay for instruction, the commander-in-chief must have a proper staff, he has have an adjutant-general, but it is out of the power of this officer to organize a militia without means; there must be subordinates, there must, at the very least, be one adjutant and one sergt.-major on the permanent staff of each Regiment. There must also be armories or places of arms, at least in each County; but I might tire Hon. members if I went farther. Batteries constructed on two prominent sites, to command the anchorage off the town, with a small furnace to heat red hot shot, would soon give a good account of any Privateer having the temerity to run in. I consider a Battery at the old Block House, at the harbor's mouth, would not prove of much use. I remarked before that although this Fenian storm blow over, yet we should be prepared for what I sorely apprehend may shortly arise out of complications connected with the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty. We sometimes hear it remarked, "Oh! the Yankees left us alone in the last war of 1812, why they would not have paid for their salt if they had come among us." Perhaps then there were twenty houses in the town; now we are equal nearly to what New Brunswick or Nova Scotia then was I much doubt if we are not too well known to the men of Marblehead, Glocester and Newburyport. If all we hear be not empty bombast